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Paper 2

# PHYSICS - (Theory)

## Dec. 2022 - 2 hours



| Name                  | Index Number |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Candidate's Signature | Date         |

#### Instructions to candidates

- (a) Write your name and index number in the spaces provided above.
- (b) Sign and write the date of examination in the spaces provided above.
- (c) This paper consists of two Sections; A and B.
- (d) Answer all the questions in Sections A and B in the spaces provided.
- (e) All working must be clearly shown in the spaces provided in this booklet.
- (f) Non-programmable silent electronic calculators may be used.
- (g) This paper consists of 16 printed pages.
- (h) Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all the pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.
- (i) Candidates should answer the questions in English.

#### For Examiner's Use Only

| Section  | Questions   | Maximum<br>Score | Candidate's<br>Score |
|--|-------------|------------------|----------------------|
| A  | 1-13        | 25               |                      |
|  | 14          | 09               |                      |
|  | 15          | 09               |                      |
| Contract of the Contract of th | 17          | 12               |                      |
|  | 18 770      | 7 2542°          |                      |
|  | Total Score | 80               |                      |







#### SECTION A (25 marks)

Answer all the questions in this section in the spaces provided.

1. Figure 1 shows three cardboards A, B and C with holes placed between a source of light and an observer.

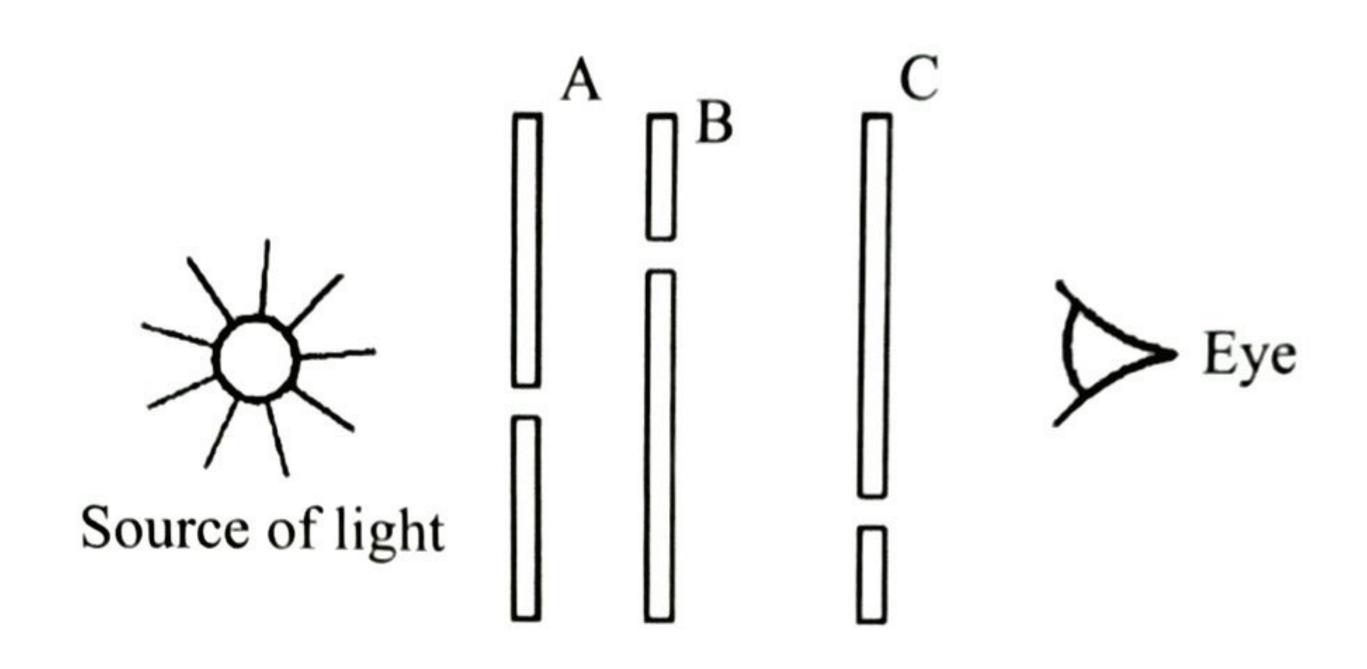


Figure 1

|   | rved.   | (2 mai                           |
|---|---|----------------------------------|
| •••••••                                 |   |                                  |
|   |   |                                  |
|   |   |                                  |
| State how a polythen                    | e rod acquires a negative charge when it is r | ubbed by a piece of cloth. (1 ma |
|   |   |                                  |
| ••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••• | •••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••       |                                  |
|   |   |                                  |

Figure 2 shows an incomplete circuit.

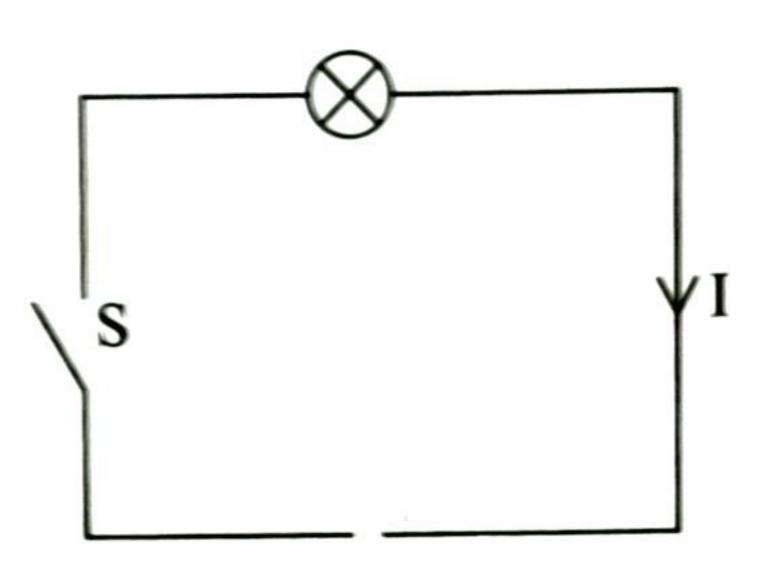


Figure 2

Complete the circuit by inserting a cell so that the current I flows in the direction shown when (1 mark) the switch S is closed.

| 5. | State the basic law of magnetism. | (1 mark      |
|----|-----------------------------------|--------------|
|    |                                   | •••••••••••• |
|    |                                   |              |

Figure 3 shows a vertical object O placed in front of a concave mirror whose principal focus is at F.

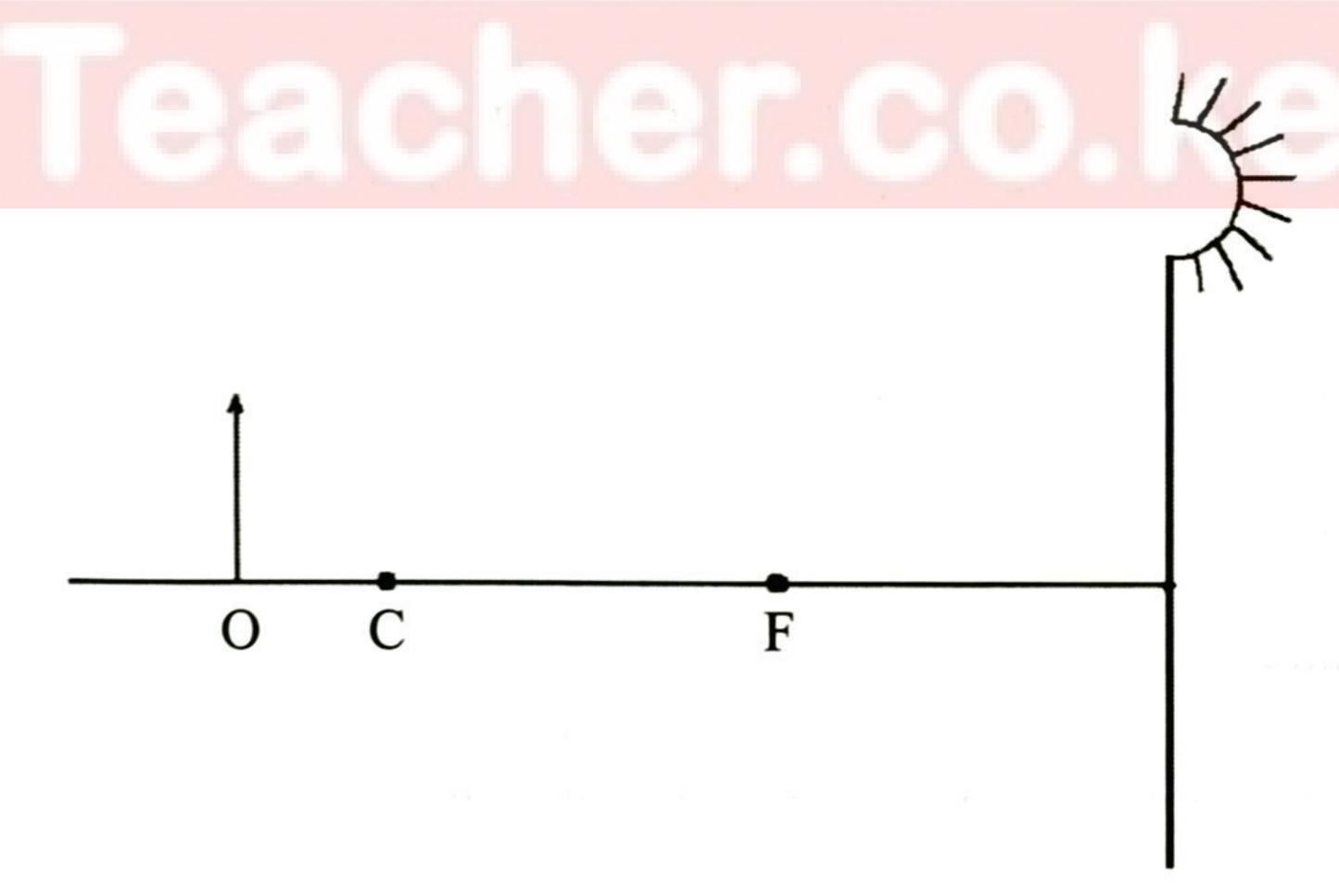


Figure 3

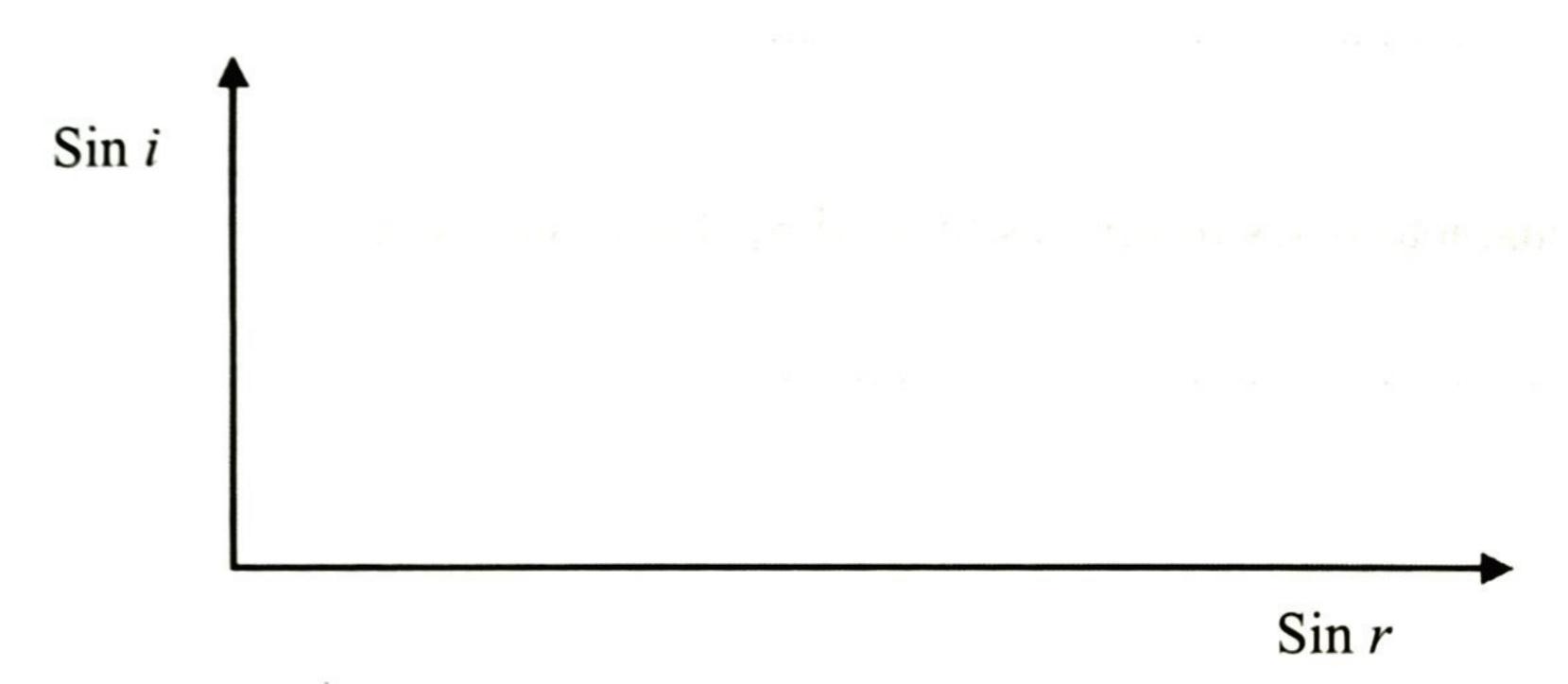
Draw a ray diagram to show how the image is formed.

(3 marks)

| 7. |        | two properties of soft iron that makes it suitable for use as the core of the electronelectric bell.   | magnet<br>(2 marks) |
|----|--------|--|---------------------|
|    | •••••• |  |                     |
|    | •••••  |  |                     |
| 8. | (a)    | State one reason why sound travels faster at sea level than on high mountains.   | (1 mark)            |
|    |        |  |                     |
|    |        |  |                     |
|    | (b)    | State one condition necessary for two progressive waves to form a standing way   | ve.<br>(1 mark)     |
|    |        |  | ••••••              |
|    |        |  |                     |
| 9. | time,  | students stand 300 m from a wall. One bangs two pieces of wood together and at the other starts a stop watch. They hear an echo after 1.8 seconds. Determine the l in air. |                     |
|    | •••••• | •••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••  | ••••••              |
|    | •••••• | •••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••  | •••••               |
|    | •••••  |  | •••••               |
|    |        | ••••••••••••••••••••   |                     |



- 10. During an experiment to investigate the relationship between the angle of incidence *i*, and angle of refraction *r* for a ray of light travelling from air to glass, the values of sin *i* and sin *r* were determined.
  - (a) On the axes provided, sketch the graph of sin *i* against sin *r* for the values that were obtained. (1 mark)



- (b) State how the refractive index of the glass can be obtained from the graph. (1 mark)
- 11. Figure 4 shows a circuit consisting of two resistors of  $4\Omega$  and  $8\Omega$ , a cell and voltmeters  $V_1$  and  $V_2$ .

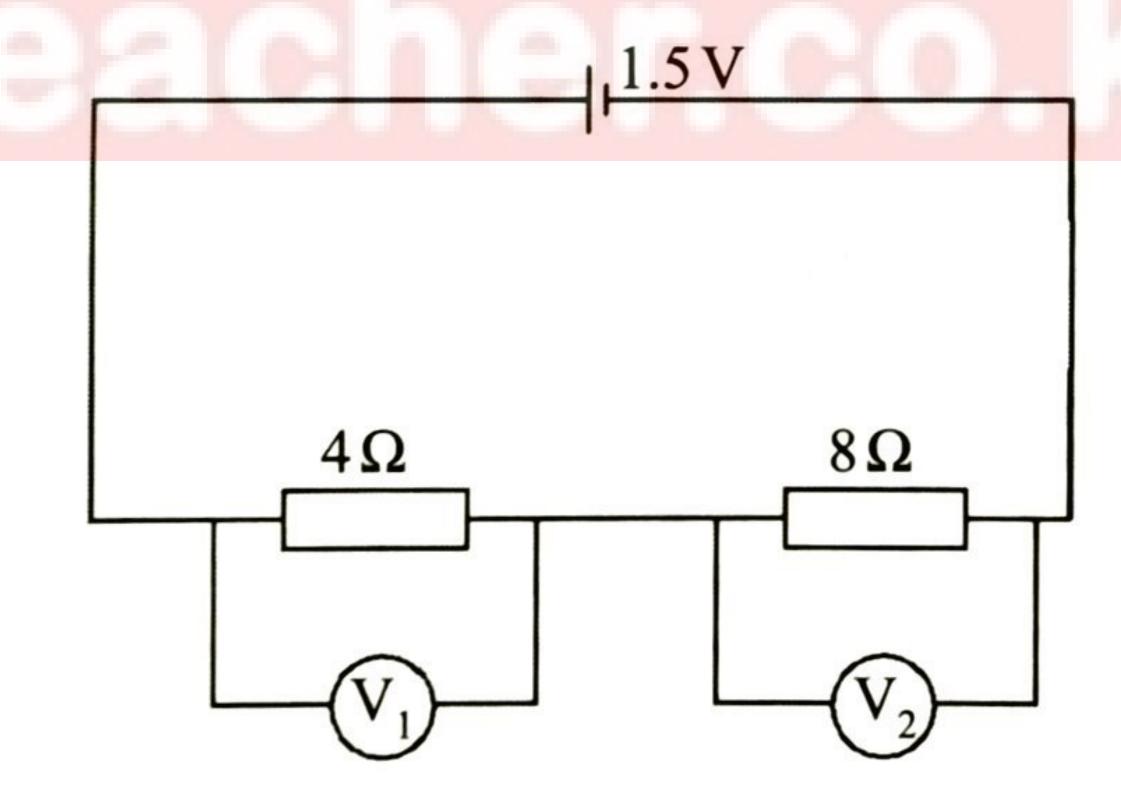


Figure 4

It is observed that voltmeter V<sub>2</sub> shows a higher reading than V<sub>1</sub>. Explain this observation.

(2 marks)

| 12. | A heating element is rated 3 kW, 240 V. Determine the resistance of the element. | (3 marks)                               |
|-----|--|---|
|     |  | ••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••• |
|     |  | ••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••• |
|     | •••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••  | ••••••••                                |
| 13. | State two characteristics of images formed by diverging lenses.                  | (2 marks)                               |
|     | •••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••  |   |
|     | ***************************************  | ••••••                                  |
|     | ***************************************  |   |



### SECTION B (55 marks)

Answer all the questions in this section in the spaces provided.

| 14. | (a) |        | Lenz's law of electromagnetic induction.             | (1 mark)                                |
|-----|-----|--------|--|---|
|     |     | •••••• |  | ••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••• |
|     | (b) | Figu   | re 5 shows a magnet held near a stationery solenoid. | *******                                 |
|     |     |        | Solenoid Magnet N S                                  |   |
|     |     |        | Galvanometer Figure 5                                |   |
|     |     | State  | what will be observed on the galvanometer when the:  |   |
|     |     | (i)    | north pole end is pushed into the solenoid           | (1 mark)                                |
|     |     |        | •••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••              | ••••••••                                |
|     |     |        | •••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••              | •••••••                                 |
|     |     | (ii)   | magnet is held stationary inside the solenoid        | (1 mark)                                |
|     |     |        | •••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••              | ••••••                                  |
|     |     |        |  |   |
|     |     |        |  |   |

|     | (iii)           | north pole end is pulled out of the solenoid  | (1 mark)           |
|-----|-----------------|---|--------------------|
|     |                 |   | ••••••             |
|     |                 |   |                    |
|     |                 | •••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••   | ••••••             |
| (c) | Expla<br>solend | in what would be observed if the North pole of the magnet is now moved oid at a higher speed. | into the (3 marks) |
|     | ••••••          |   | ••••••             |
|     | ••••••          | ······································  | ••••••             |
|     | ••••••          |   | ••••••             |
|     | ••••••          | •••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••   | ••••••             |
|     | ••••••          | •••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••   | ••••••             |
| (d) | State           | two causes of energy losses in a transformer.   | (2 marks)          |
|     |                 |   | •••••••            |
|     | ••••••          |   | ••••••             |

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(b) Figure 6 shows a circuit consisting of switches  $S_1$ ,  $S_2$ ,  $S_3$  and three identical lamps  $L_1$ ,  $L_2$  and  $L_3$  connected to the mains supply through a fuse.

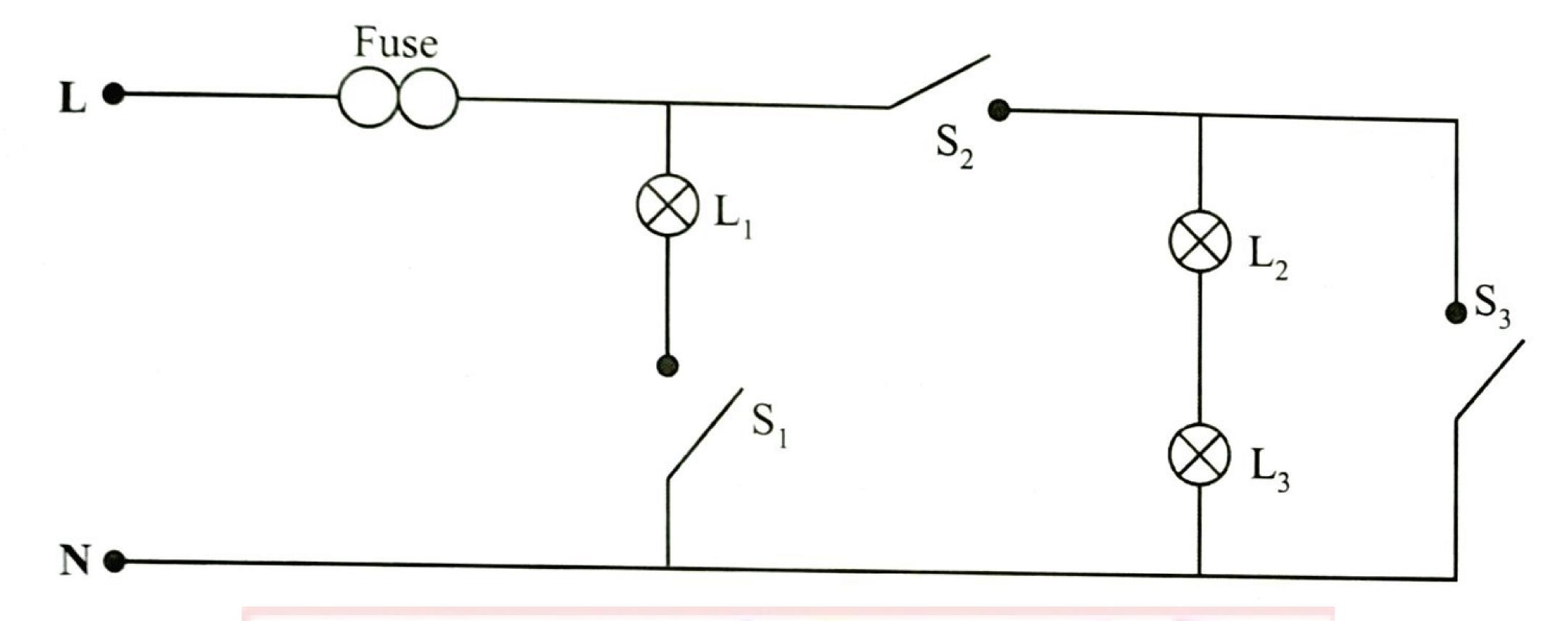


Figure 6

| (i)  | Identify two faults in the circuit.            | (2 marks)                               |
|------|--|---|
|      |  |   |
|      |  | ••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••• |
|      | ······································         | ••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••• |
| (ii) | State the reasons for the answers in 15(b)(i). | (2 marks)                               |
|      |  | • |

| (iii) | Describe how the brightness of lamps $L_1$ , $L_2$ and $L_3$ compare when the s $S_1$ and $S_2$ are closed. | (2 marks)                              |
|-------|---|--|
|       |   | •••••••                                |
|       | ······································  | •••••••                                |
|       |   | •••••••                                |
|       |   | •••••••                                |
|       |   | ••••••                                 |
| (iv)  | Explain the answer in 15(b)(iii).   | (2 marks)                              |
|       | ······································  | •••••••                                |
|       | •••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••   | •••••••                                |
|       | •••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••   | •••••••                                |
|       |   | •••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••• |
|       |   | ••••••                                 |
|       |   |  |

16. (a) Figure 7 shows a circuit consisting of a cell in series with a galvanometer and two metal plates A and B.

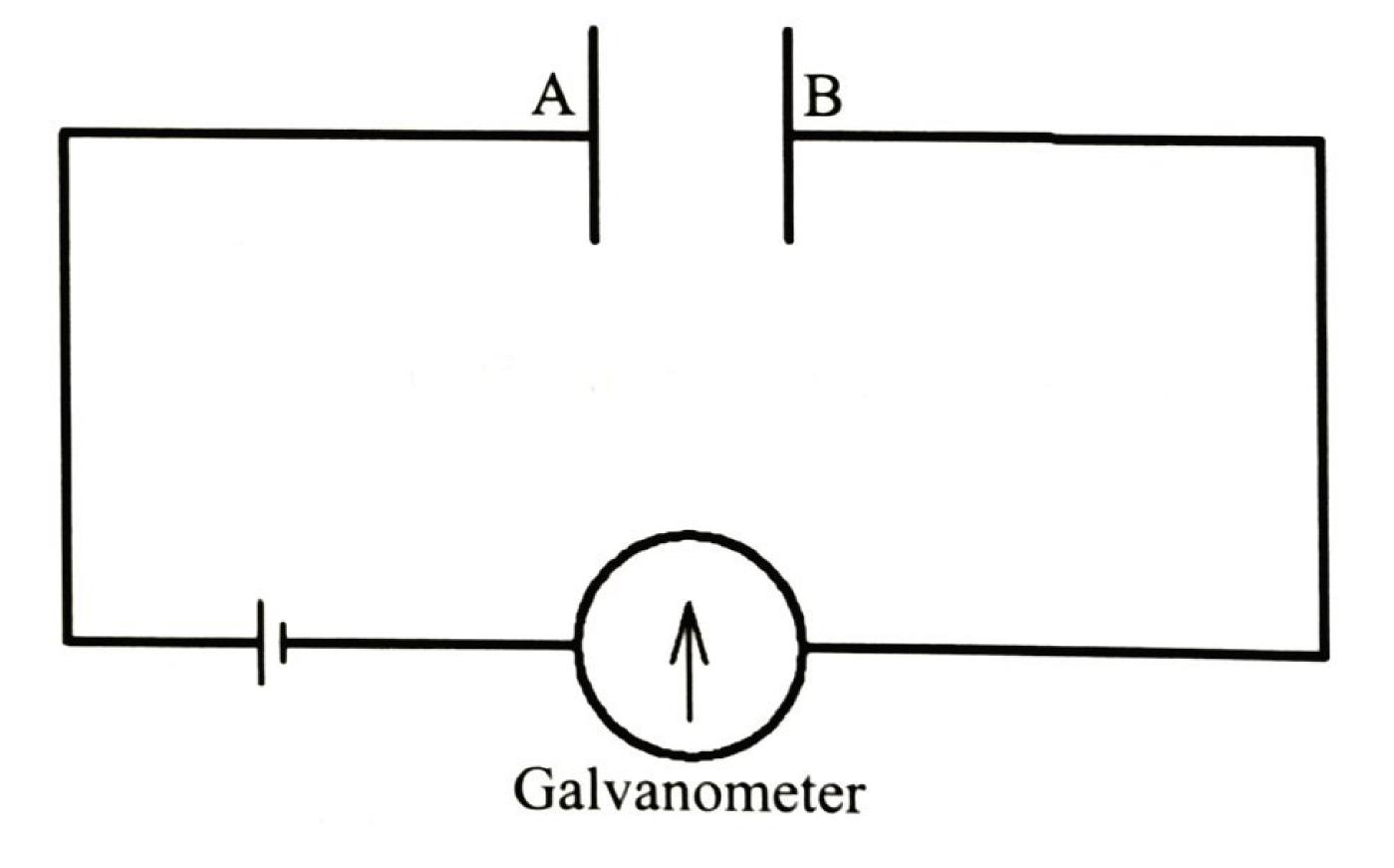


Figure 7

|     | (1)  | It is observed that when a beam of UV radiation falls on plate B, the galvanometer deflects. Explain this observation. | (3 marks)                               |
|-----|------|--|---|
|     |      | ***************************************  | •••••••                                 |
|     |      | •••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••  | ••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••• |
|     |      | •••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••  | •••••••                                 |
|     |      | •••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••  | ••••••                                  |
|     | (ii) | Explain what would be observed on the galvanometer when a more into of UV radiation is used.                           | ense beam<br>(2 marks)                  |
|     |      |  | •••••••                                 |
|     |      | •••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••  | •••••••                                 |
|     |      | •••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••  | •••••••                                 |
|     |      | •••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••  | ••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••• |
|     |      |  | ••••••••                                |
| (b) | (i)  | State with a reason how the intensity of an X-ray beam can be increase   | ed in an                                |
|     |      | X-ray tube.  | (2 marks)                               |
|     |      | •••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••  | ••••••                                  |
|     |      | •••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••  | ••••••                                  |
|     |      |  | ••••••                                  |
|     |      |  | ••••••                                  |

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(ii) Figure 8 shows the trace of an AC signal on the screen of a Cathode Ray Oscilloscope (CRO).

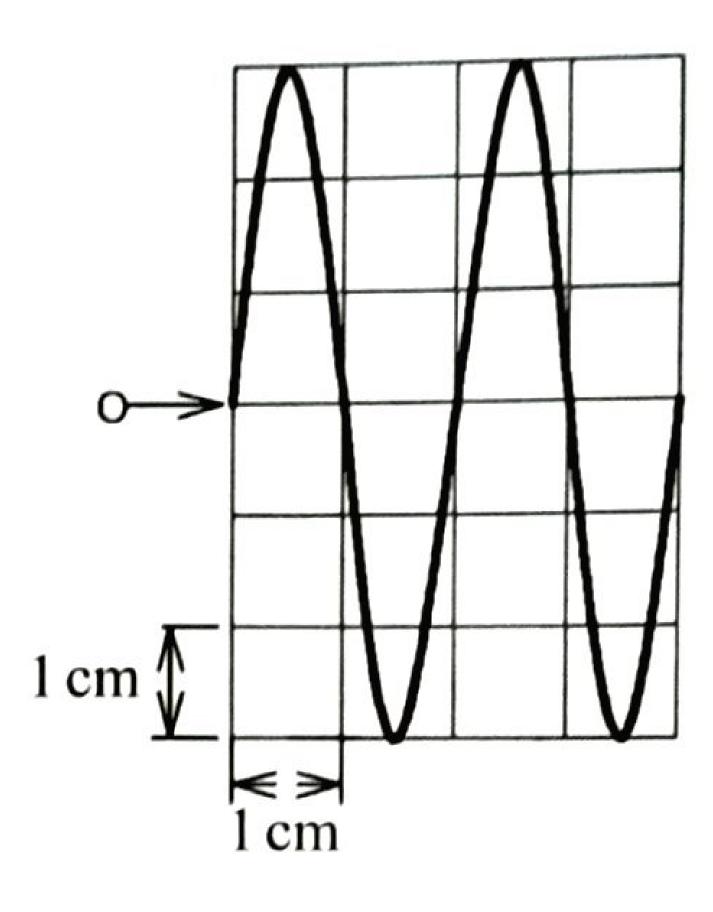


Figure 8

Given that the time base setting is 8.5 milliseconds per cm. Determine the:

|       | I.    | wavelength of the AC signal  | (1 mark                                 |
|-------|-------|--|---|
|       |       |  | ••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••• |
| 3*    | II.   | frequency of the AC signal   | (3 marks)                               |
|       |       |  | •••••••                                 |
|       |       | •••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••                            | •••••••                                 |
| (iii) | State | the functions of the following parts of a Cathode Ray Oscilloscope | <b>e</b> :                              |
|       | I.    | The grid   | (1 mark)                                |
|       |       | •••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••                            | •••••••                                 |
|       |       | •••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••                            | ••••••                                  |
|       | II.   | The filament   | (1 mark)                                |
|       |       |  | •••••                                   |
|       |       |  | •••••                                   |
|       |       |  |   |

(b) Figure 9 shows a decay curve of a radioactive element.

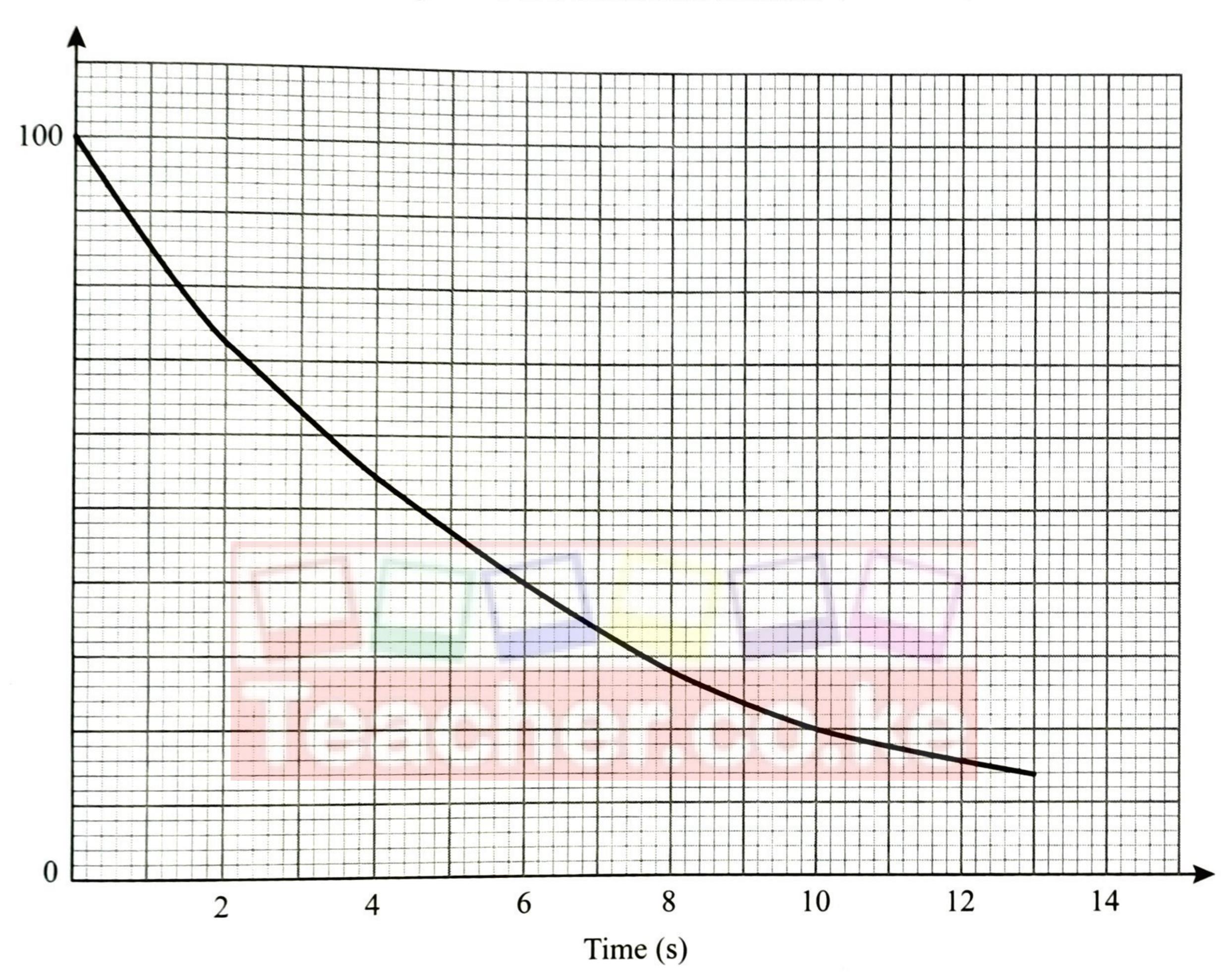


Figure 9

From the graph determine:

| (i)  | the half life of the element   | (1 mark)                                |
|------|--|---|
| (ii) | the number of half lives it will have undergone when the count is 12.5 |   |
|      |  |   |
|      |  | • |

| (c) | (i)   | State the effect of doping on a semiconductor. (1 mark)  |
|-----|-------|--|
|     | (ii)  | Explain how doping produces an n-type semiconductor from a pure semiconductor. (3 marks)   |
|     |       |  |
|     | (iii) | Figure 10 shows a circuit consisting of two galvanometers $G_1$ and $G_2$ , two switches $S_1$ and $S_2$ , a cell and two diodes $D_1$ and $D_2$ . |
|     |       | Figure 10  Explain what is observed when $S_1$ and $S_2$ are closed. (4 marks)   |
|     |       | (4 marks)  |

| 18. | (a) | Explain the effect on resistance of a diode when the forward bias voltage is increased.  (2 marks) |
|-----|-----|--|
|     |     | ••••••   |
|     |     | •••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••  |
|     |     |  |
|     |     | ***************************************  |

(b) **Figure 11** shows a circuit consisting of a 12 V battery, 1.5 kΩ resistor, a Light Dependent Resistor (LDR) and a lamp of negligible resistance. The circuit can be used as a light detector.

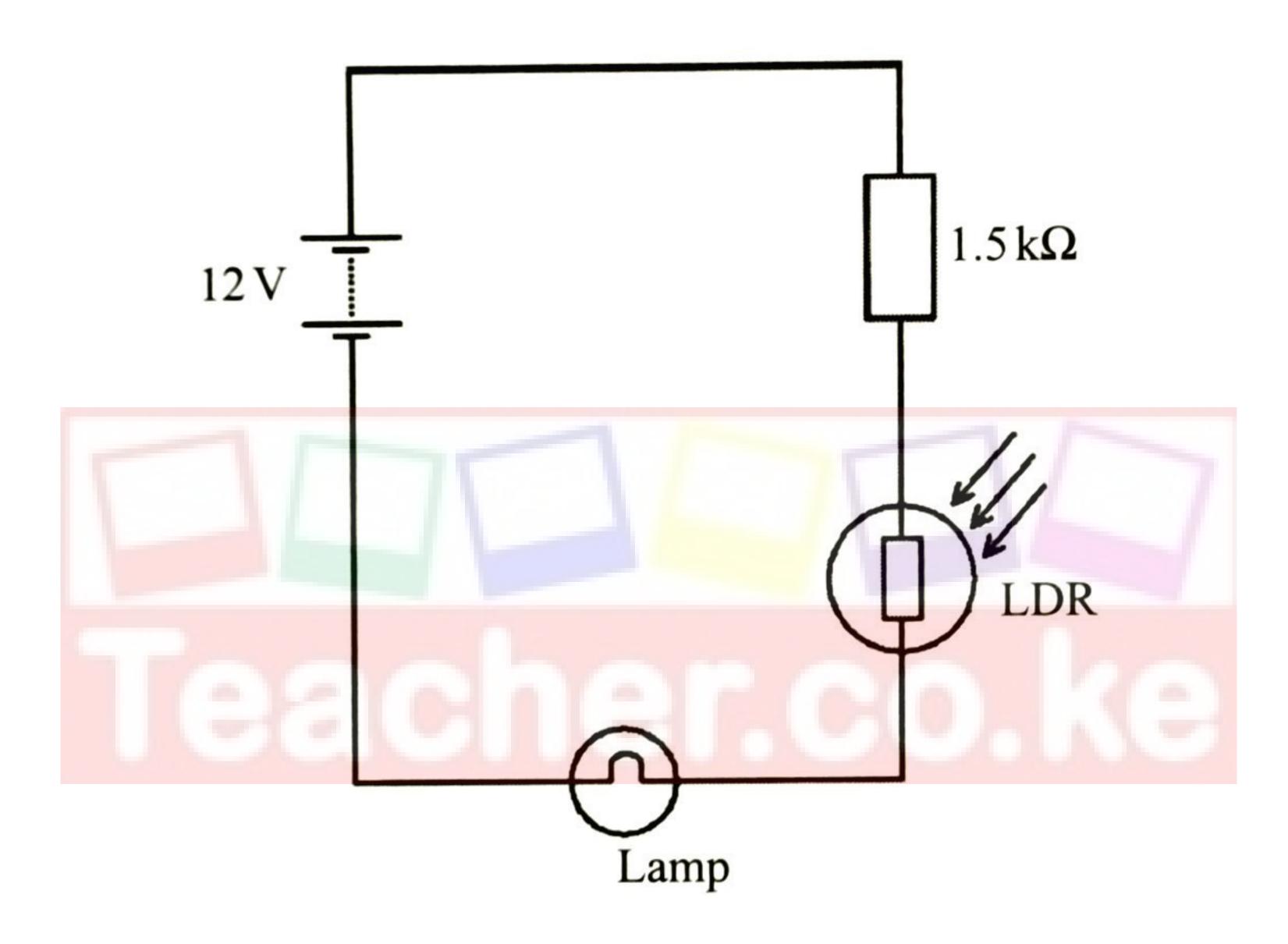


Figure 11

| (i) | Explain what would be observed if the lighting conditions are change darkness to bright light. | d from total<br>(3 marks) |
|-----|--|---------------------------|
|     |  | ••••••                    |
|     | ······································   | •••••••                   |
|     | ,  | ••••••                    |
|     |  |                           |

| V, |
|----|
| S  |
|    |
| 0  |
|    |
|    |
|    |

|     | (ii)    | If the resistance of the LDR in bright light is $1 \times 10^3 \Omega$ , determine the difference across the $1.5 \mathrm{k}\Omega$ resistor. | potential<br>(3 marks) |
|-----|---------|---|------------------------|
|     |         |   | •••••••                |
|     |         |   | ••••••                 |
|     |         |   | •••••••                |
|     |         | •••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••   | ••••••                 |
| (c) | State t | the function of a capacitor in rectification of an alternating voltage.   | (1 mark)               |
|     | ••••••  |   | ••••••                 |
|     | ••••••  | •••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••   | (                      |
|     | ••••••  | ······································  | •••••••                |
|     | ••••••  | ······································  | •••••••                |
| (d) |         | 2.5 μF 10 μF  12 Shows two capacitors of 2.5 μF and 10 μF in series with a 12 V batter  | <b>y</b> .             |
|     |         | Figure 12   |                        |
|     | Detern  | nine the total charge stored by the conscitors  | (3 marks)              |
|     | ••••••  |   |                        |
|     | ••••••• |   | ••••••                 |
|     | ••••••• |   | •••••                  |



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